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at San Felipe on April 1, 1833, was "the first deliberative body of Anglo-Saxons that ever assembled within the limits of the ancient Spanish-American empire" (114); nor that Stephen F. Austin suffered "several months of loathsome imprisonment" only (116); nor that Houston had anything to do with restraining the anger of the colonists because of Austin's imprisonment (116); nor that "Houston alone appears to have been able to foresee [December, 1835] that the fight for independence had only begun" (120); nor that Houston's statesmanship saved the honor of his government (141). Travis's famous letter is emasculated by omitting, without any indication of the fact, the sentence which Travis underscored, namely, "I shall never surrender or retreat" (123). And the following inscription from the Alamo monument, "Thermopylæ had her messenger of defeat, but the Alamo had none," is marred by the omission of the words "of defeat" (124). The account of the battle of San Jacinto is embellished with a number of ominous sayings attributed to General Houston (133, 134, 135); and the apochryphal story of the destruction of Vince's bridge is made the key to the strategy of the fight (135, 136). Finally, the author's imagination supplied the Texan soldiers with revolvers (137).

E. W. WINKLER.

Guide to the Study and Reading of American History. By Edward Channing, Albert Bushnell Hart, and Frederick J. Turner, professors in Harvard University. (Boston and London: Ginn & Co., 1912. Pp., xvi, 650. The present volume is a great improvement over the first edition, which was published in 1896. It has been brought down to date; it gives references to more available books; and it enlarges the sections on social, economic, and industrial history, making them especially valuable. Professor Turner, who was not connected with the earlier edition, has contributed many valuable references to writings on Western history. The whole work, however, has been done over, and will be found very helpful to students and teachers in every field of American history.

CHAS. W. RAMSDELL.